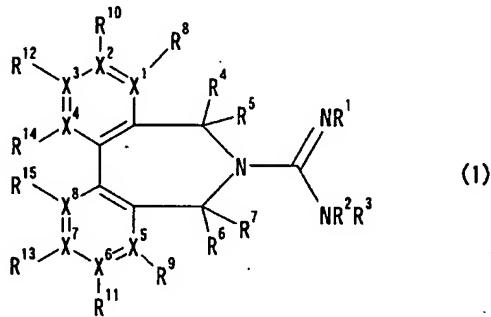


## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

**1. (Currently amended)** A guanidine compound having a biaryl skeleton represented by the following formula (1):



(whereinwherein:

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), or a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s);

$R^4$  to  $R^{15}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxy group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), a carboxyl group, an alkylthio group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthio group optionally having substituent(s), an amino group or a substituted amino group, a substituted silyl group or a halogen atom, and in any combination of  $R^1$  to  $R^{15}$ , these substituents may be taken together to form a ring; and

$X^1$  to  $X^8$  represent a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom, provided that when  $X^1$  to  $X^8$  represent a nitrogen atom, there is no substituent on  $X^1$  to  $X^8$ ).

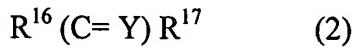
**2. (Original)** The guanidine compound according to claim 1, which is optically active.

**3. (Original)** The optically active guanidine compound according to claim 2, which is an optically active form due to axial chirality.

**4. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** An A method of performing an asymmetric nucleophilic addition reaction, comprising contacting a first compound with a second compound which is performed in the presence of the optically active guanidine compound as defined in claim 3.

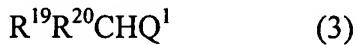
**5. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric nucleophilic addition reaction according to claim 4, which comprises reacting a carbonyl compound or an imine compound with a compound having at least one hydrogen atom on the carbon atom adjacent to an electron-withdrawing group or a nucleophilic agent in the presence of the guanidine compound.

**6. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric nucleophilic addition reaction according to claim 5, wherein the carbonyl compound or the imine compound is represented by the following formula (2):



wherein  $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s) or a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s) or a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s); and Y represents an oxygen atom or  $NR^{18}$  wherein  $R^{18}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s) or an amino group optionally having substituent(s).

**7. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric nucleophilic addition reaction according to claim 5, wherein the compound having at least one hydrogen atom on the carbon atom adjacent to an electron-withdrawing group is a compound represented by the following formula (3):



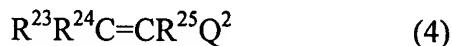
wherein  $R^{19}$  and  $R^{20}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s), a hydroxy group, an amino group, a substituted amino group, an alkylthio group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthio group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s), a substituted imino group, a cyano group, a nitro group or a halogen atom; and  $Q^1$  represents an electron-withdrawing group.

**8. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric nucleophilic addition reaction according to claim 5, wherein the nucleophilic agent is a cyanide or a phosphonate or a hydroxy-di-substituted phosphine  $(HP(=O)(R^{21})_2$  or  $HOP(R^{21})_2$ ), wherein  $R^{21}$  represents a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s) or an aryloxy group optionally having substituent(s).

**9. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric nucleophilic addition reaction according to claim 7, wherein in the compound of the formula (3),  $Q^1$  represents a nitro group, a cyano group,  $C(=O)R^{22}$  ( $R^{22}$  represents a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxy group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthio group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthio group optionally having substituent(s) or an amino group optionally having substituent(s)), or an acyl group derived from a sulfonic acid or a phosphonic acid.

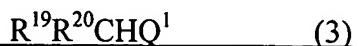
**10. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** An A method of performing an asymmetric Michael addition reaction, comprising contacting wherein the asymmetric nucleophilic addition reaction as defined in claim 4 is performed with an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated compound, and with a compound having at least one hydrogen atom on the carbon atom adjacent to an electron-withdrawing group or a nucleophilic agent in the presence of the optically active guanidine compound as defined in claim 3.

**11. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric Michael addition reaction according to claim 10, wherein the  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated compound is a compound represented by the following formula (4):



wherein  $R^{23}$  to  $R^{25}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s), a cyano group, a nitro group, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxy group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthio group optionally having substituent(s) or an arylthio group optionally having substituent(s), and  $Q^2$  represents an electron-withdrawing group, and in any combination of  $R^{23}$  to  $R^{25}$  and  $Q^2$ , these substituents may be taken together to form a ring.

**12. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric Michael addition reaction according to claim 10, wherein the compound having at least one hydrogen atom on the carbon atom adjacent to an electron-withdrawing group is a compound represented by the formula (3)



wherein  $R^{19}$  and  $R^{20}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s), a hydroxy group, an amino group, a substituted amino group, an alkylthio group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthio group optionally having

substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s), a substituted imino group, a cyano group, a nitro group or a halogen atom; and Q<sup>1</sup> represents an electron-withdrawing group.

**13. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric Michael addition reaction according to claim 10, wherein the nucleophilic agent is a compound represented by the following formula (6):

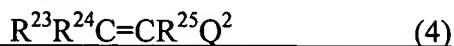


(wherein Z represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or a nitrogen atom optionally having substituent(s); when Z represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R<sup>26</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an amino group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group or a cyano group; when Z represents a nitrogen atom optionally having substituent(s), R<sup>26</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxy group optionally having substituent(s), an amino group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), or a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s)), a cyanide, an azide, a phosphonate or a hydroxy- di-substituted phosphine (HP(=O)(R<sup>21</sup>)<sub>2</sub> or HOP(R<sup>21</sup>)<sub>2</sub>), wherein R<sup>21</sup> represents a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s) or an aryloxy group optionally having substituent(s)).substituent(s).

**14. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** An A method of performing an asymmetric epoxidation reaction, comprising contacting a first compound with a second compound which is performed in the presence of the guanidine compound as defined in claim 3.

**15. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric epoxidation reaction according to claim 14, wherein comprising reacting an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated compound and a peroxy compound are reacted.

**16. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric epoxidation reaction according to claim 15, wherein the  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated compound is a compound represented by the formula (4)



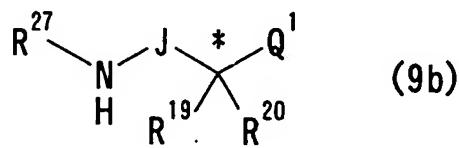
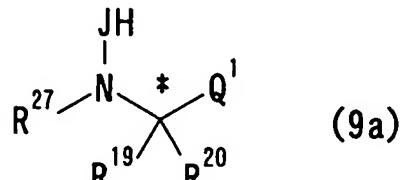
wherein  $R^{23}$  to  $R^{25}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxy carbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s), a cyano group, a nitro group, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxy group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthio group optionally having substituent(s) or an arylthio group optionally having substituent(s), and  $Q^2$  represents an electron-withdrawing group, and in any combination of  $R^{23}$  to  $R^{25}$  and  $Q^2$ , these substituents may be taken together to form a ring.

**17. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** The method asymmetric epoxidation reaction according to claim 15, wherein the peroxy compound is a compound represented by the following formula (7):



wherein  $R^{26}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), or an acyl group.

18. (Withdrawn-currently amended) A process for producing an optically active compound represented by the following formula (9a) or (9b):

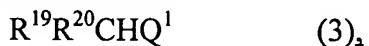


(wherein wherein  $R^{27}$  represents a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), or a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s), and  $J$  represents an oxygen atom or  $NR^{28}$  ( $R^{28}$  represents a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an aryloxycarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an arylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), or a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s));  $R^{19}$ ,  $R^{20}$ , and  $Q^1$  are the same as defined above; and \* represents an asymmetric carbon atom),

which comprises reacting a nitrogen-containing compound of the following formula (8):



(wherein wherein  $R^{27}$  and  $J$  are the same as defined above) above, with a compound represented by the following formula (3):



(wherein wherein  $R^{19}$ ,  $R^{20}$  and  $Q^1$  are the same as defined above) above, in the presence of the guanidine compound as defined in claim 3.

**19. (Withdrawn-currently amended)** A process for producing an optically active compound by a dissymmetric procedure, which comprises ~~the~~a Wittig-reaction between a carbonyl compound having a skeleton which has  $\sigma$  symmetry and generates an asymmetric carbon atom after the reaction, and a phosphorus compound represented by the following formula (10):



(wherein wherein  $R^{28}$  and  $R^{29}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s), a hydroxy group, a substituted amino group, an alkylthio group optionally having substituent(s), an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkylthiocarbonyl group optionally having substituent(s), a carbamoyl group optionally having substituent(s), a substituted imino group, a cyano group, a nitro group or a halogen atom, provided that  $R^{28}$  and  $R^{29}$  are not the same substituent, and  $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  each independently represent a hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), a heterocyclic group optionally having substituent(s), an alkoxy group optionally having substituent(s) or an aryloxy group optionally having ~~substituent(s))substituent(s~~ in the presence of ~~a~~the guanidine compound as defined in claim 3.